

2013. Had I registered my vote, I would have voted: (1) "yea" on rollcall 9, on approving the journal; and (2) "nay" on rollcall 10, on motion to adjourn.

**MCGOVERN WAS A POLITICIAN
WHO NEVER LOST HIS SOUL**

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 15, 2013

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, after Senator George McGovern's passing last October, Colman McCarthy wrote a wonderful tribute about this man of peace.

I would like to submit his article. I urge all my colleagues to continue to work for the causes so dear to Senator McGovern's heart.

[From the National Catholic Reporter, Dec. 21, 2012–Jan. 3, 2013]

**MCGOVERN WAS A POLITICIAN WHO NEVER
LOST HIS SOUL**

(By Colman McCarthy)

On the Wednesday afternoon in early November 1972 after his defeat the day before by Richard Nixon for the presidency, George McGovern and his wife, Eleanor, arrived at Washington's National Airport. The loss had been nearly total, with McGovern, a liberal populist Democrat from South Dakota, winning only Massachusetts and the District of Columbia.

By chance, his running mate, Sargent Shriver, was arriving at the same time from another plane. They came upon each other in the main concourse. Seeing a dejected McGovern, with his wife in tears about losing their home state, Shriver offered a powerful consoling line: "George, we may have lost the election but we certainly didn't lose our soul."

Within three years, Nixon, a scheming and deceitful politician who spared nothing in his depiction of McGovern as an unpatriotic ultraliberal, would resign in disgrace over the Watergate scandal.

At his death in late October 2012, McGovern remained in full possession of the soul-force that marked a political career that began in the House of Representatives in 1956 and ended in the Senate in 1980. I recall a conversation once when he laughed about Republicans' portrait of him as a wild leftist, wondering how he managed to win House and Senate races in South Dakota, one of the country's most conservative states. His liberalism knew a boundary or two. He had little regard for the showmen of the 1960s anti-war movement—from Abbie Hoffman to Jerry Rubin—and saw them as ineffectual clowns.

McGovern's passions ranged from opposition to the Vietnam War to advocating for nutrition programs for the hungry in this country and abroad. He advocated for small farmers as they saw their lands swallowed by corporate agribusiness. He stood with the tribal nations, a stance so firm that the Oglala Sioux of South Dakota called him "the Great White Eagle."

McGovern first visited South Vietnam in late 1965, a visit that confirmed his hunch that the war was doomed. The year before, he voted in favor of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which gave a pass to President Lyndon Johnson to escalate the war after an attack by North Vietnam on an American patrol boat—an attack that never happened. It was a vote McGovern would eventually be ashamed of missing the chance to join Wayne Morse and Ernest Gruening as the only two members of the Senate to say no.

Perhaps to compensate for the lapse, McGovern became the strongest antiwar voice in the Senate. His military record of personal bravery—he flew more than 30 high-risk bombing missions in the Second World War—gave him credibility. In a Sept. 1, 1970, floor debate on his amendment, co-sponsored with Mark Hatfield, to end the war, McGovern said:

Every senator in this chamber is partly responsible for sending 50,000 young Americans to an early grave. This chamber reeks of blood. Every senator here is partly responsible for that human wreckage at Walter Reed and Bethesda Naval [hospitals] and all across our land—young men without legs, or arms, or genitals, or faces, or hopes. There are not very many of these blasted and broken boys who think this war is a glorious adventure. Do not talk to them about bugging out, or national honor, or courage. It does not take any courage at all for a congressman, or a senator, or a president to wrap himself in the flag and say we are staying in—Vietnam, because it is not our blood that is being shed. But we are responsible for those young men and their lives and their hopes.

The grandson of Irish immigrants and the son of a Methodist pastor, McGovern suffered tragedy in his personal life. The story is told in Terry: My Daughter's Life-and-Death Struggle With Alcoholism, Published in 1996, two years after Teresa McGovern, 45, froze to death in a snowbank in Madison, Wis., after a night of drinking, it is the most soulful of his half-dozen books: a lovingly written work blended with self-therapy and spirituality.

My last visit with McGovern came a few years ago when he spoke on a Sunday afternoon to a small gathering at a civic center in the Friendship Heights neighborhood of Chevy Chase, Md. I brought Shriver to the talk. It was a touching reunion of the two former running mates. Shriver, sinking slowly into Alzheimer's disease, had no memory of McGovern, much less of their campaigning decades ago. But the two, both giants of service and goodness, embraced each other with deep affection, leaving me and other on-lookers to wonder what kind of country we might have become if the election of 1972 had gone the other way. A more humane country? A country at peace with the world? A country loved globally for its generosity, not hated or feared for its belligerence?

Little time was needed for wondering about the obvious answers to those questions.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 15, 2013

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I was not able to be present for the following rollcall vote on January 14, 2013 and would like the record to reflect that I would have voted as follows: rollcall No. 8: "yes"; rollcall No. 9: "yes"; and rollcall No. 10: "no".

**CONGRATULATING THE GROVE
CITY HIGH SCHOOL MARCHING
BAND**

HON. STEVE STIVERS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 15, 2013

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Grove City High School

Marching Band on receiving the top honors in the Fiesta Bowl Band Championship. The band earned six awards total, including the grandmaster's trophy for the field competition and grand champion for the parade contest.

The marching band was among nine in the country participating in the national competition at the University of Phoenix Stadium in Glendale, Arizona. Grove City has won more than 80 grand champion awards in regional and national competitions in the past 25 years.

Again, I congratulate the Grove City High School Marching Band on all of its success. I am proud of all the hard work and dedication that has led to the band's great accomplishments.

**WARM GREETINGS AND RECOGNITION
OF EDWARD I. KOCH, 3-
TERM MAYOR OF NEW YORK
CITY ON HIS 88TH BIRTHDAY**

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 15, 2013

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, Ed Koch is a great American lawyer, politician, and political commentator. He served 8 years in the House of Representatives and 12 as mayor of New York City.

Koch was born in The Bronx and raised in Newark. In World War II, he served in the European theater of war, earned two Battle Stars as a Combat Infantryman and was honorably discharged with the rank of Sergeant in 1946. Returning to New York, he attended City College and NYU School of Law, receiving his law degree in 1948. He was a sole practitioner before serving as a partner with Koch, Lankenau, Schwartz & Kovner.

Koch became active in city and Democratic party politics as a reformer and opponent of Tammany Hall and Tammany leader Carmine DeSapio, whom he twice defeated for Democratic Party leader for the district which included Greenwich Village. He served on the New York City Council from 1967 to 1969 and the U.S. House of Representatives from 1969 to 1977, before running for Mayor of the City of New York.

During the 1960s, Koch opposed the Vietnam war and marched in the South for civil rights. As a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, he advocated for a greater U.S. role in advancing human rights and became a target of attempted assassination by DINA, the Chilean secret police after proposing the cut-off of U.S. foreign aid to the right-wing government of Uruguay. He first rose to city-wide prominence as a result of his opposition to a controversial attempt by then Mayor John Lindsay to place a 3,000-person housing project in a middle-class community, a move which, at the time, shocked many of his political associates.

In 1977, Koch defeated incumbent Abe Beame, renowned feminist Bella Abzug and now former governor Mario Cuomo, in the NYC Mayoral Democratic primary, and went on to win the mayoralty. In 1981 he won reelection with 75% of the vote, running on both the Democratic and Republican Party lines. In 1982, Koch ran unsuccessfully for Governor of New York, losing the primary to then Lieutenant Governor Mario Cuomo.

As mayor, Koch often deviated from the conventional liberal line, strongly supporting the death penalty and taking a hard line on “quality of life” issues, such as giving police broader powers in dealing with the homeless and favoring (and signing) legislation banning the playing of radios on subways and buses. These positions prompted harsh criticism from many proponents of civil rights.

In 1984 Koch published his first memoir, *Mayor*, a best-seller that was turned into an Off-Broadway musical. In 1985, he won reelection on the Democratic and Independent tickets with 78% of the vote. In 1986, Mayor Koch surprised many by signing a lesbian and gay rights ordinance after backing his Health Department’s decision to shut down the city’s gay bathhouses in 1985 in response to the spread of AIDS.

In 1987, when the New York Giants won Super Bowl XXI, he refused to grant a permit for the team to hold their victory parade in the “Canyon of Heroes,” quipping, “If they want a parade, let them parade in front of the oil drums in Moonachie,” a town near the Meadowlands Sports Complex in New Jersey, where the Giants play.

In his third term, Koch suffered a stroke while in office, but continued with his duties. Koch became a controversial figure in the 1988 presidential campaign for criticizing Jesse Jackson for alleged anti-Semitism and stating that Jews would be “crazy” to vote for Jackson. In 1989, he ran for a fourth term as Mayor, but lost the Democratic primary to David Dinkins, who went on to defeat Rudy Giuliani in the general election.

In the years following his mayoralty, Koch became a partner in the law firm of Bryan Cave LLP and became a commentator on politics, movies and restaurants for newspapers, radio and television. He also became an adjunct professor at New York University (NYU) and a visiting professor at Brandeis University.

In 2008, Koch announced that he had secured a burial plot in the only graveyard in Manhattan accepting new burials, stating, “I don’t want to leave Manhattan, even when I’m gone. This is my home. The thought of having to go to New Jersey was so distressing to me.” On March 23, 2011, the New York City Council voted to rename the Queensboro Bridge as the “Ed Koch Queensboro Bridge.”

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 88th birthday of Ed Koch, an independent thinker, an outstanding leader and the quintessential New Yorker.

**COMMENDING DOUG CHRISTOPHER
UPON HIS RETIREMENT FROM
DISTRICT COUNCIL 16 OF THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
PAINTERS AND ALLIED TRADES**

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 15, 2013

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the career of Doug Christopher who is retiring this month as Business Manager and Secretary-Treasurer of District Council 16 of the International Union of Painters and Allied Trades (IUPAT) after 28 years of dedicated service to its members.

Doug has lived and worked in the San Francisco Bay Area and has made great contributions to the strength of our middle class and the Bay Area economy. He has many achievements to be proud of and deserves our commendation and public recognition for his service and his leadership in his union and in his community.

Doug was elected as an Executive Board Member At-Large to the Glaziers Local 1621 in 1984. With his election to President in 1985, he established the union’s Defense Fund. Doug Christopher served the members of Local 1621 from 1997 to 1999 in various capacities and provided expert advice and leadership in advancing and defending the rights of working men and women.

Highly regarded in the labor community for his expertise and longstanding record of accomplishments, Doug was elected as Business Manager/Secretary-Treasurer for District Council 16 in 2007.

It is appropriate at this time to commend Doug Christopher on his outstanding record of union and civic leadership and extend our sincere best wishes for a rewarding and gratifying retirement.

America is strongest when its middle class and working men and women are strong, and Doug has every right to be proud of the work he has done to make our country strong.

**HONORING JACQUES ALEXANDER
MARQUIS MATTHEWS**

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 15, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable 22-year-old young man from Shaw, Mississippi. Jacques Alexander Marquis Matthews has answered the call of duty to his country and is currently serving as an active soldier in the Mississippi National Guard stationed in Afghanistan.

Specialist Matthews comes from a lineage filled with military servicemen and women. His paternal grandfather, Mr. William Carter, is a Vietnam Veteran who served in the United States Air Force; his maternal uncle, Mr. James Attaway, served in the United States Marines; and his mother, Ramona Matthews, had just enlisted in the United States Army when she learned she was pregnant with her first child, Jacques.

Specialist Matthews was raised in a single parent home by his mother, Ramona, along with his two younger brothers, Chauncey and Malik. Specialist Matthews understood the pain of his mother as she struggled to provide for them and the reproach of his grandparents, William and Alicestean Carter and Susie Matthews. As his mother’s oldest child, much was expected of him and he wanted to fulfill those expectations. But like many other young men, what appears to be quick and easy was tempting. And sometimes he was prey to those temptations. In fact he said and I quote, “my mother was more determined than me—for me to succeed. So, she snatched me from that wrong path and told me my life had three paths it could take and I had to choose one right then, college, military, or she was going

to commit a homicide and that’s all I needed to know. Needless to say, I chose the military.”

Mr. Speaker, Specialist Matthews has a litany of highlights during his military career including:

In 2008: Specialist Matthews enlisted in the Mississippi National Guard.

August 2008–October 2008: Specialist Matthews did his basic training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

October 2008: Specialist Matthews completed his basic training. He was recognized during graduation for having scored a perfect 300 on the physical fitness portion of the training.

July 10, 2010–July 31, 2010: Specialist Matthews was a member of the 2089th Vertical Company, 223rd Engineer Battalion. He received the Army Achievement Medal for his Superior and Unflinching Support of his unit.

November 6, 2010: Specialist Matthews was honored with the Commanders Award for scoring 297 on the Annual Army Physical Fitness Test while he was a member of the 223rd Engineer Battalion.

November 7, 2010: Specialist Matthews while in the 168th Engineer Brigade received the Silver Castle Challenge Certificate of Achievement for having completed the Army Physical Fitness test with a score of 297. He was recognized for distinguishing himself by his excellent conditioning. He is truly to be commended for the accomplishment and deserving of the recognition for his sacrifice and self-discipline.

May 2011: Specialist Matthews was in the 2089th Vertical Construction Company when he was honored with the Army Meritorious Achievement Medal for his selfless service, loyalty and honor, dedication and integrity as an example for all to follow for his significant contribution to the success of his unit and the Mississippi Army National Guard.

October 2011–November 2011: Specialist Matthews received the Meritorious Service Award in recognition of his superior physical ability during the annual training while assigned to Detachment 1 of the 2089th Vertical Construction Company.

May 7, 2012: Specialist Matthews’ unit, the 2089th Vertical Construction Company, 223rd Engineer Battalion was activated to Afghanistan.

I want Specialist Matthews’ story to serve as one of encouragement to those who think there is no hope for change and to those who prejudice someone because of their circumstances. Specialist Matthews has expressed great interest in building an exciting career in the military answering the call at home and abroad whenever and wherever he is needed.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Specialist Jacques Alexander Marquis Matthews, from the Second Congressional District of Mississippi, now serving as a member of the Mississippi National Guard currently stationed in Afghanistan. As he so proudly represents the United States, I too am proud to represent him as a Member of Congress. I wish him a continued rewarding military career and a safe return home to the United States.